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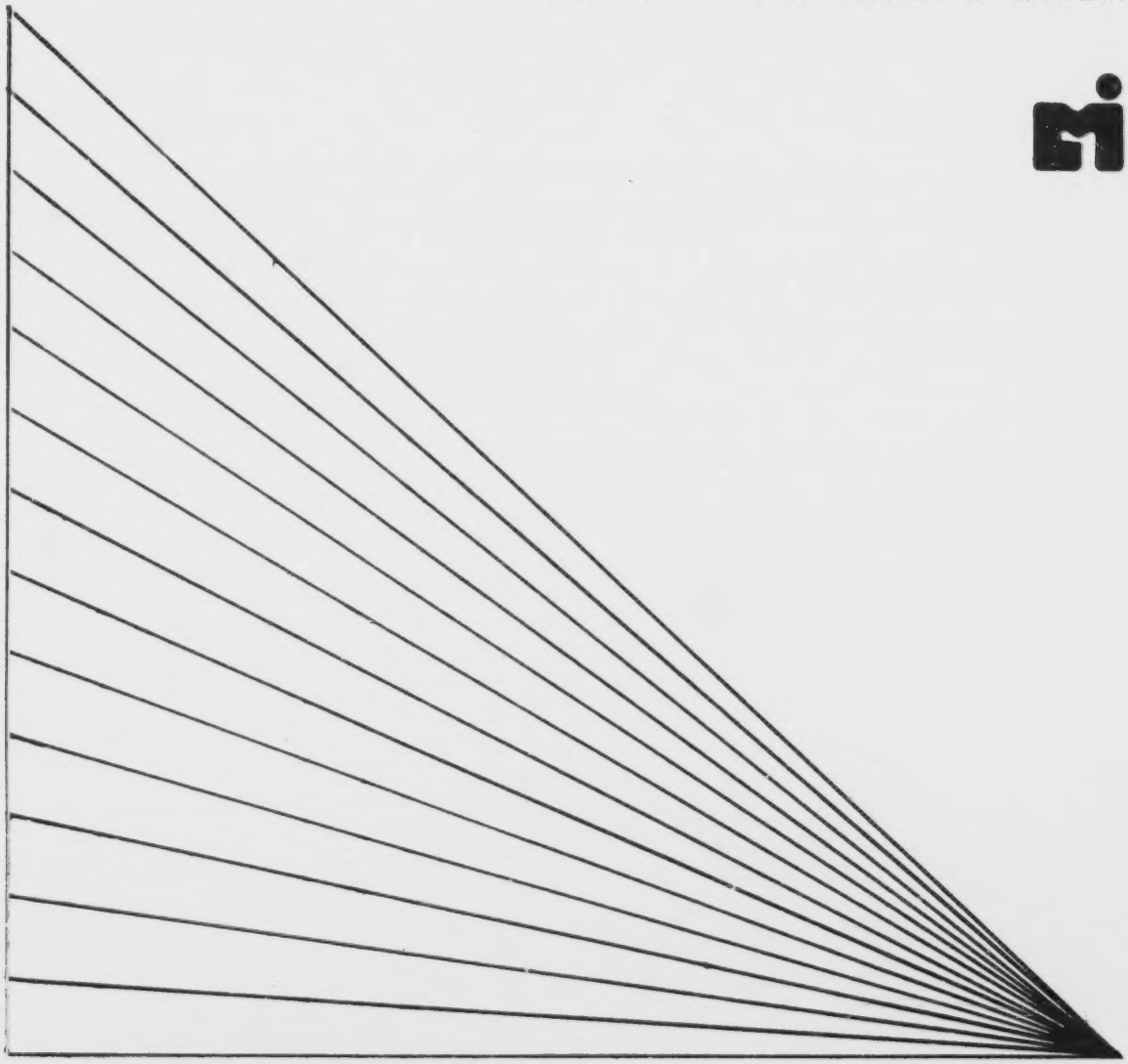
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

OCTOBER, 1984

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

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Department of Employment and Training

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

OCTOBER, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

AFTER two months of no change, Maryland's unemployment rate increased very slightly from 5.3 percent in September to 5.4 percent in October. Only normal seasonal trends are being seen, as the state's economy remains at the plateau reached last spring. The unemployment rate's recent stability leaves it below October's level of 5.9 percent and this January's peak of 6.8 percent. This is the lowest October rate registered since 1978. A minor increase of 0.1 percentage points had been expected for October because that was the average trend for 1970 through 1983. Another minor increase is anticipated for November. Now that summer workers have exited the labor force, schools are back in session, and retail stores are hiring for the holiday season, no major change is expected until January's seasonal increase in unemployment.

DURING this October, the state's civilian labor force and employment swelled by three times the gain of last October. Employment rose by an estimated 28,991 persons and unemployment by 3,552, leading to a total labor force expansion of 32,543. This labor force gain comes after three months of decreases which amounted to 21,839 persons. Holiday hiring should boost the labor force through the rest of the year. For the 5th consecutive month, the labor force exceeds its level a year ago, rising above last October's level by 63,082 persons. Employment is up over the year for the 25th consecutive month, by 69,961 persons; while unemployment is lower than a year ago for the 22nd month, by 6,879 persons.

LITTLE change was seen between September and October in claims filed for unemployment insurance. Initial claims increased slightly as continued claims edged down. At least 1,000 claims each were filed during October in the large employment group of business services, the seasonal industry of special trade contracting, and the perennially weak primary metals manufacturing. The greatest trend was the decrease in claims filed for transportation equipment manufacturing, as a result of sizable recalls following model changeovers. Claims did increase in the other manufacturing categories of furniture and fixtures, leather and leather products, and primary metals.

NOTABLE hiring took place during October in education, trucking, trade, city and county government, transportation equipment manufacturing, and the services categories of personal, business, amusement and recreation, social, and membership. At the same time, layoffs were registered in primary metals, food processing, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, health services, agribusiness, and federal government. September's sluggish recalls in education led to abnormally heavy hiring in October. Otherwise, the October labor market exhibited stability, disrupted only by seasonal trends.

AS usual, Maryland's unemployment rate is substantially below the U. S. rate. The gap for October is 1.6 percentage points. The U. S. rate did inch down from 7.1 percent in September to 7.0 percent in October. In the U. S., black unemployment rose from 15.1 percent in September to 15.4 percent in October. Monthly black unemployment rates are not available below the national level. Since last October, the national rate has receded by a greater 1.4 percentage points than the minor decrease seen in Maryland. In September, 34 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland. Delaware's unemployment equaled Maryland's. Virginia's was lower at 4.7 percent. The District of Columbia's was higher at 8.6 percent and Pennsylvania's at 8.7 percent, while West Virginia's was the nation's highest at 13.1 percent.

AMONG Maryland's counties, minor trends were seen in unemployment rates between September and October. The metropolitan areas were particularly stable because their labor force is less affected by cold weather and the end of the tourist and agricultural seasons. Unemployment rates edged up in 15 counties, inched down in 6, and held steady in 3. Only in Garrett and Worcester counties did the rates change by at least a full percentage point, both upward. Worcester County's rate is climbing now that the tourist season is over. Its rate jumped from 5.3 percent in September to 9.0 percent in October. Charles County again claimed the state's lowest rate for October of 2.9 percent and Somerset County the highest of 12.6 percent. Only in Somerset and Garrett counties do unemployment rates still exceed 10 percent. Rates are below 4 percent in Howard, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Talbot counties.

UNEMPLOYMENT in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area remained at its September rate of 6.4 percent. Baltimore City's inched up from 7.6 to 7.7 percent. The rate for Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Area also remained at its September level, a low rate of 3.3 percent. Unemployment did increase somewhat in the state's less urbanized areas--in Western Maryland from 7.5 to 8.0 percent, the Eastern Shore from 6.1 to 6.7 percent, and Southern Maryland from 6.0 to 6.4 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

AS the bulk of schools' recalls fell into October rather than September, Maryland's nonagricultural wage and salary employment jumped by 18,300 jobs during October after declining by 1,300 during September. More normally timed education recalls in 1983 contributed to an increase of 10,300 in last September's employment and a further gain of 9,400 in last October's, dividing up the gain that was concentrated in October this year. Total employment of 1,763,500 jobs for this October is higher by 45,200 than the level registered last October. Starting in February of this year, each month new records for employment have been established for that month of the year. This October's job increase comes after three consecutive months of declines, which totaled 24,000 jobs.

AFTER slower education recalls this September than last, the schools pushed ahead in October with greater increases than a year ago, causing jobs in state and local government to climb. Also increasing by more this October than last October were jobs in trade and transportation. Services increased by less this October, federal government subsided as compared with no change last October, finance/insurance/real estate decreased by less this October, and construction decreased as opposed to the gains last October. Manufacturing held steady this October instead of the net decrease registered a year ago. Recalls from model changeovers boosted employment in transportation equipment this October, while strike activity lowered employment in nonelectrical machinery last October.

MANUFACTURING employment has been real stable recently as it lost 300 jobs in August, showed no change in September, and inched down by 100 in October. Last year was more erratic with a decrease of 1,300 for August, an increase of 4,600 for September, and a decrease of 1,500 for October. For the 14th consecutive month, manufacturing jobs are more numerous than a year ago, in October by 1,200. Most changes between October of 1983 and 1984 are minor, except for gains of 3,400 jobs in nonelectrical machinery and 1,100 in electric and electronic equipment. Primary metals is down by 3,000 jobs. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 9 have increased over the year, 7 have decreased, and 3 are unchanged.

DURING this October, the transportation equipment industry swelled by 1,400 jobs, due to continuing recalls after model changeovers. The initial recalls had boosted employment by 1,100 during September. Now employment actually exceeds the October, 1983 level by 600 jobs. All other noticeable changes in manufacturing are negative. Food products receded by 500 jobs with seasonal slowdowns in preserved fruits and vegetables along with permanent cutbacks and less business in meat products. Layoffs outnumbered recalls in blast furnace and basic steel products, causing the primary metals industry to drop by 500 jobs. Other layoffs in steel had contracted the category by 1,900 jobs in September. Permanent closings cost 300 jobs in leather and leather products, while less business weakened furniture and fixtures by 300 jobs.

NONMANUFACTURING employment grew by 18,400 during October, following losses of 21,500 jobs between June and September. Last October, a lesser 10,900 jobs were added. For the 22nd consecutive month, employment is higher than a year ago, in October by 44,000 jobs. Since last October, trade has increased by 16,200 jobs, services by 13,000, construction by 9,100, transportation by 2,900, local government by 2,800, and finance/insurance/real estate by 1,200. On the other hand, fedeal government is down by 600 jobs and state government by 400.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

LOCAL government employment soared by 10,800 jobs during October, with recalls of 10,000 by local boards of education and community colleges and the hiring of 800 by city and county governments. In September the school recalls totaled 10,900. However, there were also 9,300 layoffs of summer workers by city and county governments, as the net addition to local government came to only 1,600 jobs. Last September, the net hiring in education was greater and the layoffs in noneducation were less, causing a net gain of 11,300. Last October the expansion was less than this October's at 4,300 jobs, with increases of 5,800 in education and continued layoffs of 1,500 in noneducation. While schools recalled essentially the same number of workers over those two months in both years (20,900 this year), a greater 8,500 layoffs by city and county governments was noted this year than the 5,400 in 1983.

STATE government was boosted by 3,600 jobs during October, as seasonal recalls of 3,800 by public colleges and universities greatly outnumbered layoffs of 200 by other state agencies. In September, there was hiring of 1,700 in education and layoffs of 800 in noneducation. Recalls for the new school term began earlier in 1983, when state government rose in September by a net 2,100 jobs and in October by another 2,100. The two-month increase is similar in both years, even if the hiring began earlier in 1983.

HOLIDAY hiring has begun in trade. Widespread job gains boosted employment by 2,500. There were continued seasonal layoffs by eating and drinking places in resort areas. The same trends prevailed in September, when 1,800 jobs were added. Last year, only 400 jobs were added in September and 1,100 in October. Services increased by a net 1,700 jobs during this October with hiring in personal, business, amusement and recreation, education (+900), social, and membership services. This outnumbered layoffs by hotels and lodging places, health services, and agricultural services. Services had lost 5,200 jobs between July and September. Last year a similar 5,300 jobs were lost in that two-month period, then a greater 2,200 were added during October. Hiring in trucking and among school bus drivers boosted transportation by 1,100 jobs during October, following gains of 1,200 during September. Other trends in nonmanufacturing were minor, with layoffs of 500 in federal government, 400 in finance/insurance/real estate, and 200 in construction. Federal government has slipped by 3,300 jobs since its July summertime peak. Construction has been receded by 900 jobs since July. Last year, construction rose by 1,300 jobs during October after falling by that same 1,300 between July and September.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 10,700 jobs between September and October, representing a sizable 58.5 percent of the gains statewide. The area comprised a somewhat lesser 54.7 percent of the state's total employment by October. Since last October, the area's employment has expanded by 18,700 jobs, but accounts for only 41.4 percent of the gain statewide. During this October, Baltimore's manufacturing inched up by 100 jobs. Recalls from model changeovers boosted transportation equipment by 1,300 jobs, while persistent business problems cost 500 jobs in steel. The area's nonmanufacturing swelled by 10,600 jobs during October, with recalls in education contributing to gains of 2,400 in state government and 5,300 in local government. Holiday hiring bolstered trade by 2,000 jobs. Construction added another 400 jobs and transportation 400.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

AVERAGE weekly earnings for production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries declined by $1.61 between September and October to $387.73. Average weekly hours fell by 0.3 hours to 40.9, even though average hourly earnings increased by 3 cents to $9.48. Most of the trends were in hourly earnings, which increased by at least 5 cents in seven industries and fell by at least 5 cents in another seven. The largest change was the drop of 34 cents in average hourly earnings in leather/leather products, an industry battered by layoffs. The workweeks increased by at least one hour in fabricated metals and leather, and decreased by at least one hour in furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass products, and transportation equipment. In transportation equipment, substantial recalls led to a shortening of the average workweek by 3.7 hours. For October, the average hourly earnings ranged from $4.79 in leather/leather products up to $13.44 in primary metals. Weekly hours ranged from 35.0 in apparel/textiles up to 43.9 in stone/clay/glass products. Since October, 1983, the average weekly earnings in manufacturing have increased by $22.42 or 6.1 percent, as the average workweek has lengthened by 0.4 hours.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings in manufacturing also decreased between September and October, by $1.73 to $409.12. Average weekly hours dipped by 0.3 hours to 41.2, and average hourly earnings rose by 3 cents to $9.93. Average earnings and workweeks in the area do exceed those registered statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims were up 49.2 percent for October, 1984 as a larger number of claims were filed by workers from the primary metals industry. Continued claims rose 16.0 percent, weeks compensated increased 19.2 percent, and the amount of payments rose 20.4 percent. The average weekly check amount increased 1.0 percent to $126.41.

FOR the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims increased 59.5 percent and continued claims rose 26.9 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims rose 29.9 percent and continued claims increased 26.7 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up 34.6 percent, continued claims rose 10.7 percent, weeks compensated were up 16.1 percent, and the amount of payments rose 16.7 percent. The average weekly check amount increased less than one percent to $127.59.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

AS announced by the U. S. Department of Labor, the U. S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.3 percent from September to a level of 315.3 for October. This means that a shopping basket of consumer goods which cost $10 in 1967 now costs $31.53. Since last October, prices have been inflated by 4.2 percent. Last month, the annualized inflation rate also came to 4.2 percent. The prices for food and beverages, indexed at 296.6, rose by a slight 0.1 percent over the month and 3.8 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the prices for food consumed at home fell to a lower index of 290.7, down by 0.1 percent from September but up by 5.2 percent from last October.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS COVERED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW OF MARYLAND, 1983 annual averages.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

OCTOBER 1984

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER '83
MARYLAND	2,279,193	2,246,650	2,156,356	2,127,365	122,837	119,285	5.4	5.3	5.9
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,107,372	1,091,082	1,036,662	1,021,200	70,710	69,882	6.4	6.4	6.8
BALTIMORE CITY	406,584	400,038	375,166	369,570	31,418	30,468	7.7	7.6	8.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	185,877	182,867	176,801	174,164	9,076	8,703	4.9	4.8	5.9
BALTIMORE	333,860	329,763	312,624	307,961	21,236	21,802	6.4	6.6	6.7
CARROLL	48,045	47,247	45,947	45,262	2,098	1,985	4.4	4.2	5.7
HARFORD	74,273	73,263	69,585	68,547	4,688	4,716	6.3	6.4	6.4
HOWARD	58,733	57,904	56,540	55,696	2,193	2,208	3.7	3.8	3.8
D. C. AREA	841,808	828,625	813,610	801,250	28,198	27,375	3.3	3.3	3.6
CHARLES	46,313	45,605	44,948	44,265	1,365	1,340	2.9	2.9	3.2
MONTGOMERY	369,117	363,066	357,759	352,324	11,358	10,742	3.1	3.0	3.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S	426,378	419,954	410,903	404,661	15,475	15,293	3.6	3.6	4.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	149,697	146,526	137,723	135,482	11,974	11,044	8.0	7.5	9.3
ALLEGANY	35,341	33,374	32,132	30,379	3,209	2,995	9.1	9.0	10.9
FREDERICK	48,442	47,449	45,947	45,307	2,495	2,142	5.2	4.5	6.2
GARRETT	12,046	12,067	10,619	10,832	1,427	1,235	11.8	10.2	12.2
WASHINGTON	53,868	53,636	49,025	48,964	4,843	4,672	9.0	8.7	10.3
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	31,674	30,771	29,648	28,936	2,026	1,835	6.4	6.0	7.8
CALVERT	12,012	11,748	11,099	10,902	913	846	7.6	7.2	10.2
ST. MARY'S	19,662	19,023	18,549	18,034	1,113	989	5.7	5.2	6.4
EASTERN SHORE	148,642	149,649	138,713	140,499	9,929	9,150	6.7	6.1	7.2
CAROLINE	8,540	8,382	7,924	7,738	616	644	7.2	7.7	7.2
CECIL	31,397	31,164	29,472	29,131	1,925	2,033	6.1	6.5	6.9
DORCHESTER	15,606	15,516	14,529	14,538	1,077	978	6.9	6.3	7.9
KENT	8,164	7,934	7,740	7,553	424	381	5.2	4.8	5.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,601	10,583	10,004	9,890	597	693	5.6	6.5	6.6
SOMERSET	7,657	8,145	6,692	7,189	965	956	12.6	11.7	13.6
TALBOT	17,419	17,420	16,846	16,837	573	583	3.3	3.3	3.6
WICOMICO	33,109	30,628	30,809	28,793	2,300	1,835	6.9	6.0	7.2
WORCESTER	16,149	19,877	14,697	18,830	1,452	1,047	9.0	5.3	9.7
UNITED STATES[2]	114,250,000	113,843,000	106,262,000	105,792,000	7,989,000	8,051,000	7.0	7.1	8.4

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
OCTOBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	OCT. '84	SEPT.'84	OCT. '83	OCT. '84	SEPT.'84	OCT. '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1763.5	1745.2	1718.3	964.4	953.7	945.7
Manufacturing	214.7	214.8	213.5	139.7	139.6	141.2
Durable Goods	115.6	115.0	113.7	81.5	80.7	82.2
Lumber and wood products	3.5	3.6	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Furniture and fixtures	2.6	2.9	3.0	1.8	2.1	2.3
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	8.0	7.9	7.6	6.0	5.9	5.8
Primary metal industries	16.8	17.3	19.8	15.2	15.7	18.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.6	13.1	13.4	12.6	13.1	13.4
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.9	8.9	6.4	6.3	6.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.4	3.3	3.4
Machinery, except electrical	19.0	19.0	15.6	11.4	11.4	9.4
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.2	39.1	38.1	27.5	27.4	27.4
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.3	3.5	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.4	26.3	25.9	19.7	19.7	19.4
Electronic components and accessories	2.7	2.7	2.5	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.1	11.7	12.5	9.5	8.2	8.8
Ship and boat building and repair	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.7
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	99.1	99.8	99.8	58.2	58.9	59.0
Food and kindred products	24.3	24.8	24.8	11.4	11.7	11.8
Meat products	5.9	6.1	6.4	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.2	3.6	3.1	*	*	*
Beverages	4.7	4.8	4.7	2.9	3.0	2.9
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.6	13.7	14.2	8.8	9.1	9.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.8	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.1	10.1	10.1	7.6	7.6	7.7
Printing and publishing	26.1	26.0	25.7	13.8	13.8	13.7
Newspapers	6.1	6.1	6.1	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.2	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.1	10.0	9.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	12.6	12.5	9.9	9.8	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.5
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.1	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.2	9.2	9.1	5.2	5.3	5.1
Misc. plastic products	5.1	5.0	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.1
Leather and leather products	0.8	1.1	1.5	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
OCTOBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83
Nonmanufacturing	1548.8	1530.4	1504.8	824.7	814.1	804.5
Mining	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	110.1	110.3	101.0	52.6	52.2	47.7
Transportation and public utilities	91.2	90.1	88.1	59.2	58.8	58.0
Railroad transportation	7.6	7.6	7.6	5.5	5.5	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	43.3	42.2	40.4	25.3	24.9	24.4
Trucking & warehousing	27.3	26.5	24.9	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.7	4.6	4.3	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.3	40.3	40.1	28.4	28.4	28.2
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.5	26.5	26.2	19.1	19.1	18.9
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.8	13.9	9.3	9.3	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	438.7	436.2	422.5	231.9	229.9	223.1
Wholesale trade	99.7	99.2	95.5	56.2	56.1	55.5
Retail trade	339.0	337.0	327.0	175.7	173.8	167.6
General merchandise stores	45.5	41.7	42.6	23.8	21.3	21.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	97.8	98.2	96.6	59.7	59.6	59.3
Banking	24.7	24.5	24.2	14.7	14.6	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	13.7	13.6	13.6	8.6	8.6	8.7
Insurance carriers	19.8	19.7	19.6	14.8	14.8	14.9
Services	416.1	414.4	403.1	218.3	218.3	214.7
Health services	111.6	112.1	111.6	67.8	68.2	68.4
Private hospitals	57.5	57.9	58.7	39.0	39.2	39.9
Educational services	26.4	25.5	26.0	19.7	18.9	19.3
Private elementary & secondary schools	10.1	10.1	9.8	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	14.2	13.5	13.9	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.5	21.6	20.5	7.7	7.6	6.9
Total government	393.7	379.8	391.9	202.9	195.2	201.6
Total federal government	130.0	130.5	130.6	53.3	53.3	53.7
U. S. Dept. of Defense	43.3	42.9	42.5	19.2	19.0	19.1
U. S. Postal service	13.7	13.8	13.2	7.2	7.2	6.9
Other federal government	73.0	73.8	74.9	26.9	27.1	27.7
Total state and local government	263.7	249.3	261.3	149.6	141.9	147.9
Total state government	84.9	81.3	85.3	58.1	55.7	57.0
Public universities & colleges	28.8	25.0	28.9	9.9	7.6	8.2
Non-education	56.1	56.3	56.4	48.2	48.1	48.8
Total local government	178.8	168.0	176.0	91.5	86.2	90.9
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	113.8	103.8	111.1	55.3	50.5	54.6
Non-education	65.0	64.2	64.9	36.2	35.7	36.3

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
I
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
OCTOBER 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83
MANUFACTURING	$387.73	$389.34	$365.31	40.9	41.2	40.5	$ 9.48	$ 9.45	$ 9.02
DURABLE GOODS	434.72	441.19	410.44	41.8	42.3	41.5	10.40	10.43	9.89
Lumber and wood products	283.51	282.00	257.24	40.1	40.0	38.8	7.07	7.05	6.63
Furniture and fixtures	269.70	282.20	276.30	39.2	41.5	41.3	6.88	6.80	6.69
Stone, clay and glass products	407.39	418.92	391.39	43.9	44.9	43.2	9.28	9.33	9.06
Primary metal industries	555.07	559.20	537.13	41.3	41.3	41.8	13.44	13.54	12.85
Fabricated metal products	410.05	406.98	382.75	43.3	42.0	42.2	9.47	9.69	9.07
Machinery except electrical	454.44	459.73	397.58	42.0	42.1	41.2	10.82	10.92	9.65
Electric and electronic equipment	381.23	382.97	362.52	42.5	42.6	42.4	8.97	8.99	8.55
Transportation equipment	510.54	550.07	462.92	40.2	43.9	39.6	12.70	12.53	11.69
Instruments and related products	319.80	319.99	316.01	39.0	38.6	39.7	8.20	8.29	7.96
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	320.72	317.90	278.91	42.2	42.5	38.9	7.60	7.48	7.17
NONDURABLE GOODS	338.80	336.40	319.93	40.0	40.0	39.4	8.47	8.41	8.12
Food and kindred products	318.37	311.52	288.42	40.3	40.3	38.1	7.90	7.73	7.57
Apparel and other textile products	217.00	221.17	206.26	35.0	35.5	35.5	6.20	6.23	5.81
Paper and allied products	348.59	343.62	328.95	41.4	41.6	42.5	8.42	8.26	7.74
Printing and publishing	394.21	400.79	390.40	39.9	39.8	40.0	9.88	10.07	9.76
Chemicals and allied products	461.21	446.34	427.87	43.8	43.0	41.5	10.53	10.38	10.31
Rubber and misc. plastic products	325.56	327.94	330.91	41.9	42.7	43.2	7.77	7.68	7.66
Leather and leather products	175.31	180.06	188.38	36.6	35.1	37.6	4.79	5.13	5.01

Covers an estimated 146,300 production workers.

1
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
OCTOBER 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83
MANUFACTURING	$409.12	$410.85	$377.60	41.2	41.5	40.0	$ 9.93	$ 9.90	$ 9.44
DURABLE GOODS	459.56	465.80	432.64	42.2	42.5	41.6	10.89	10.96	10.40
Stone, clay and glass products	413.69	433.02	401.53	43.5	45.2	42.4	9.51	9.58	9.47
Primary metal industries	564.30	568.06	540.56	41.8	41.8	42.1	13.50	13.59	12.84
Fabricated metal products	435.38	431.57	397.27	44.7	42.9	43.8	9.74	10.06	9.07
Machinery except electrical	395.33	412.22	346.42	42.6	43.3	40.9	9.28	9.52	8.47
Electric and electronic equipment	425.57	427.23	404.07	42.6	42.3	42.4	9.99	10.10	9.53
Transportation equipment	533.98	551.51	470.15	40.7	42.1	38.6	13.12	13.10	12.18
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	303.42	303.42	256.03	42.2	42.2	38.5	7.19	7.19	6.65
NONDURABLE GOODS	345.20	343.36	311.66	40.0	40.3	38.1	8.63	8.52	8.18
Food and kindred products	403.10	392.37	358.02	41.6	41.0	39.3	9.69	9.57	9.11
Apparel and other textile products	228.10	230.34	218.15	34.3	34.9	35.3	6.65	6.60	6.18
Paper and allied products	289.60	293.76	273.73	40.0	41.2	41.6	7.24	7.13	6.58
Printing and publishing	359.29	363.63	352.80	38.8	39.1	39.2	9.26	9.30	9.00
Chemicals & allied products	487.72	468.66	456.12	44.5	43.8	42.0	10.96	10.70	10.86
Rubber & misc. plastic products	295.64	297.72	301.64	42.6	43.4	44.1	6.94	6.86	6.84

Covers an estimated 92,500 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
OCTOBER 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983
Total Initial Claims	22,096	14,811	22,852	12,694	9,428	12,687
Total Continued Claims	116,821	100,705	135,776	70,691	63,851	82,805
Total Weeks Compensated	104,353	87,563	109,598	68,041	58,589	67,860
Total Amount of Payments	$13,191,534	$10,960,486	$13,960,241	$8,681,309	$7,441,129	$8,152,311
Average Weekly Payment	$126.41	$125.17	$127.38	$127.59	$127.01	$120.13

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	386	242	432
Total Continued Claims	2,059	1,623	2,366
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	261	201	271
Total Continued Claims	1,323	1,044	1,789

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

*Beginning August, 1982 the total amount of payments for Maryland erroneously included payments made to out-of-state residents. Beginning in August, 1984, this item excluded payments made to out-of-state residents.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

OCTOBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	571.5	563.3	550.9
Manufacturing*	27.4	27.9	26.6
Printing and publishing	8.1	8.2	8.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.4	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	8.7	8.6	7.9
Nonmanufacturing	544.1	535.4	524.3
Construction	42.8	42.5	39.6
Transportation and public utilities*	17.8	17.3	15.8
Trucking and warehousing	8.1	7.7	6.6
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.8	6.7	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade*	146.0	143.6	140.3
General merchandise stores	15.5	14.6	15.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.7	29.9	29.3
Banking	6.5	6.4	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.1	4.0
Services and mining*	156.2	155.4	149.2
Private educational services	4.8	4.7	4.8
Miscellaneous services	17.9	18.1	17.7
Total government	151.6	146.7	150.1
Total federal government	72.7	73.1	72.2
Total state & local government	78.9	73.6	77.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

OCTOBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	112.8	110.9	111.3
Manufacturing	22.9	23.3	22.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.7	2.7
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.0	2.1
Leather & leather products	0.6	0.9	1.1
Machinery except electrical	5.2	5.2	4.1
Other manufacturing	12.3	12.5	12.9
Nonmanufacturing	89.9	87.6	88.4
Construction	7.2	7.7	7.0
Transportation & public utilities	7.7	7.6	7.5
Railroad	2.0	2.0	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	3.1	3.0	2.8
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	28.3	27.7	27.1
Wholesale trade	5.7	5.6	5.4
Retail trade*	22.6	22.1	21.7
General merchandise stores	3.7	3.4	3.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.6	3.6
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	21.3	21.2	21.2
Health services	8.0	8.1	8.3
Educational services	1.5	1.5	1.3
Total government	21.7	19.8	22.0
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	18.6	16.7	18.9
State government	4.3	4.1	4.2
Local government	14.3	12.6	14.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT [1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE [2]

OCTOBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	120.3	122.3	115.2
Manufacturing	24.3	24.3	23.2
Food & kindred products*	9.2	9.3	9.1
Meat products	4.7	4.8	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.4	2.6	2.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.1	2.1	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other manufacturing	8.7	8.6	7.5
Nonmanufacturing	96.0	98.0	92.0
Construction	8.2	8.3	7.2
Transportation & public utilities*	6.9	6.9	7.0
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	31.3	33.5	29.7
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.2	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	4.0	3.9
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	20.5	22.3	20.8
Health services	7.9	8.0	7.8
Total government	25.3	23.0	23.4
Total federal government	4.7	4.7	4.8
Total state & local government	20.6	18.3	18.6

1
The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

2
The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
OCTOBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	436.2	434.1	433.2
Manufacturing	53.0	52.2	54.8
Durable Goods*	20.2	18.9	21.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.0	2.8	3.0
Primary metal industries	3.9	3.9	6.2
Fabricated metal products*	2.0	2.0	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.8	0.9
Machinery, except electrical	4.6	4.5	2.9
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.4
Transportation equipment	3.6	2.5	3.5
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.8	33.3	33.6
Food & kindred products*	7.0	7.3	7.8
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.2
Apparel & other textile products*	5.8	5.9	5.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.9
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.6	2.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.6	8.5	8.7
Commercial printing	3.3	3.2	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	5.8	5.9	5.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	383.2	381.9	378.4
Construction	17.9	18.4	16.1
Transportation & public utilities*	35.2	35.3	34.8
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.1
Transp. except railroads*	11.6	11.7	11.2
Trucking & warehousing	6.0	6.0	5.4
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	20.4	20.4	20.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	95.1	95.2	93.1
Wholesale trade	28.9	28.7	28.4
Retail trade	66.2	66.5	64.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.7	39.5	39.5
Banking	11.7	11.6	11.5
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.2	5.4
Insurance carriers	9.5	9.5	10.0
Services & mining*	116.9	116.2	114.5
Health services	37.1	37.5	38.0
Educational services	13.9	13.3	13.6
Social services	6.2	6.4	6.0
Misc. services	5.3	5.2	4.9
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.6	2.6	2.3
Total government	78.4	77.3	80.4
Total federal government	13.8	13.9	13.9
Total state & local government	64.6	63.4	66.5
Total state government	28.6	28.1	28.8
Total local government	36.0	35.3	37.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.
*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
OCTOBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	436.2	434.1	433.2
Manufacturing	53.0	52.2	54.8
Durable Goods*	20.2	18.9	21.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.0	2.8	3.0
Primary metal industries	3.9	3.9	6.2
Fabricated metal products*	2.0	2.0	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.8	0.9
Machinery, except electrical	4.6	4.5	2.9
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.4
Transportation equipment	3.6	2.5	3.5
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.8	33.3	33.6
Food & kindred products*	7.0	7.3	7.8
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.2
Apparel & other textile products*	5.8	5.9	5.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.9
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.6	2.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.6	8.5	8.7
Commercial printing	3.3	3.2	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	5.8	5.9	5.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	383.2	381.9	378.4
Construction	17.9	18.4	16.1
Transportation & public utilities*	35.2	35.3	34.8
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.1
Transp. except railroads*	11.6	11.7	11.2
Trucking & warehousing	6.0	6.0	5.4
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	20.4	20.4	20.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	95.1	95.2	93.1
Wholesale trade	28.9	28.7	28.4
Retail trade	66.2	66.5	64.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.7	39.5	39.5
Banking	11.7	11.6	11.5
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.2	5.4
Insurance carriers	9.5	9.5	10.0
Services & mining*	116.9	116.2	114.5
Health services	37.1	37.5	38.0
Educational services	13.9	13.3	13.6
Social services	6.2	6.4	6.0
Misc. services	5.3	5.2	4.9
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.6	2.6	2.3
Total government	78.4	77.3	80.4
Total federal government	13.8	13.9	13.9
Total state & local government	64.6	63.4	66.5
Total state government	28.6	28.1	28.8
Total local government	36.0	35.3	37.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

[1]
FEMALES AND PRODUCTION WORKERS
[2]
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
STATE OF MARYLAND
JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1984

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	7/84	8/84	9/84	7/84	8/84	9/84	7/84	8/84	9/84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1758.5	1746.5	1745.2	782.8	780.0	773.8	--	--	--
Manufacturing	215.1	214.8	214.8	67.7	67.7	68.3	145.5	145.4	146.3
Durable Goods	116.4	115.2	115.0	28.1	27.3	27.4	74.4	73.0	73.4
Lumber & wood products	3.5	3.6	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
Furniture & fixtures	2.9	3.0	2.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.4	2.4
Stone, clay & glass products	7.9	7.8	7.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.3	6.3	6.4
Primary metal industries	19.4	19.2	17.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	15.4	15.3	13.6
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.8	8.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	6.7	6.5	6.7
Machinery, except electrical	19.1	19.1	19.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
Electric & electronic equipment	39.4	39.7	39.1	15.6	15.1	15.3	18.0	16.8	17.5
Transportation equipment	10.8	10.6	11.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	6.4	6.4	7.4
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.5	4.4	4.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	3.0	3.0	3.2
Nondurable Goods	98.7	99.6	99.8	39.6	40.4	40.9	71.1	72.4	72.9
Food & kindred products	24.1	24.8	24.8	8.4	8.9	8.9	16.8	17.8	17.8
Textile mill products	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Apparel & other textile products	12.9	13.4	13.7	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.3	11.7	12.0
Paper & allied products	10.1	10.1	10.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	8.0	7.9	8.0
Printing & publishing	26.1	25.8	26.0	9.2	9.1	9.4	17.3	17.1	17.3
Chemicals & allied products	12.6	12.5	12.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	7.8	7.8	7.8
Petroleum & coal products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	9.3	9.4	9.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	6.9	7.0	7.0
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
Nonmanufacturing	1543.4	1531.7	1530.4	715.1	712.3	705.5	--	--	--
Contract construction	111.0	110.5	110.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	90.4	89.3	90.1	25.4	25.2	25.4	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	41.8	41.0	42.2	7.3	7.2	7.5	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	40.8	40.7	40.3	16.0	16.0	15.8	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	436.4	434.4	436.2	198.3	196.5	196.6	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	98.9	99.0	99.2	27.7	27.7	27.9	--	--	--
Retail trade	337.5	335.4	337.0	170.6	168.8	168.7	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	41.4	41.4	41.7	29.3	29.7	29.9	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	100.0	99.5	98.2	58.6	58.5	58.0	--	--	--
Services & mining	420.9	418.7	415.8	238.2	239.1	237.5	--	--	--
Total government	384.7	379.3	379.8	184.9	183.3	178.3	--	--	--
Total federal government	133.3	132.5	130.5	60.3	59.9	59.1	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	251.4	246.8	249.3	124.6	123.4	119.2	--	--	--

[1] Production Workers: Include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 5,000 employers.